REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,356—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	3½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

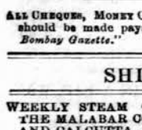
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



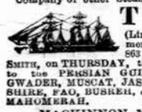
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1878, at 4 p.m., for Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by he steamers on this line from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

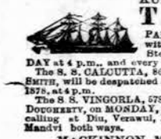
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 139 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BASREEN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 139 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dorbertt, on MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on the 8th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	.... Rs. 150	.... Rs. 80	Including Wine, Bedding.
Suez	360	 220	 40	
Port Said	380	 240	 50	
Jaffa	360	 240	 120	
Beyrout	425	 320	 125	
Cyprus	450	 350	 130	
Messina	540	 340	 140	
Naples	560	 340	 140	
Leghorn	560	 340	 140	
Genoa	560	 340	 140	
Marseilles	570	 350	 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

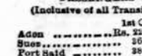
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail about the 15th November.

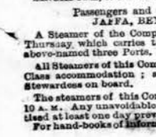
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferris	18th Nov.
— BOKHARA	2432	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3441	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2889	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. ANGLIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Glasses, Porcelain and Plateware, 5, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers, 1 and 4 light Argand Lustre, Wall Shades, Kerosine Lamps, Fanorama Balls, Cutlery, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction No. 2, Marine Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Khojah Noor Mahomed Hassam a large quantity of glass, porcelain, and plateware, chandeliers, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood Madras-pattern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, single-barrelled gun, sewing machine, &c., at Modows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in Modows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. R. Harrar, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder :—

200	Superior Second Class Teak Squares.	
75	Do. First Class	Do.

in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, some furniture, &c., belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, the same consisting of blackwood carved round table and chiffoniers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, easy and arm chairs, reclining couches, camp cots, clock, table and hanging argand lamps, glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, &c.

1 Tent from Post Office.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property or Bungalow situate at Mahim.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at the instructions of Mortgagees so far as concerns and at the risk of Mortgagor, Mr. Joseph Gurer De Souza, the following property.

All that piece of land or oart of plantation known by the name of Combarbhah together with messuage, dwelling-house or bungalow built thereon, situate on west side of Mahim Wood public road leading from Dadur to Kheir, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed under 706 A. registered in Books of Collector Municipal Taxes for land under No. 269 and for pension tax under No. 313, admeasuring about 4696 square yards. The premises contain 2 water wells, cocoanuts and other kinds of trees, and bounded on the north by the public road leading from Portugues Church called Jalvasco to Parbhadavee Road or Dadur, on the west and south by the oart of the late Reverend Fra Zuis Mana, Bishop and on the east by public road leading from to Kheir.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and COMPANY.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of Japanese real and original old Bronze curiosities.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. specially draw the attention of European gentlemen that they have received a collection of real and very old Japanese Bronze curiosities suitable for sending Home, and will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting as follows :

Tortoise, cocks, ostrich, rabbits, rhinoceros, stag, bullock, buffalo, elephant, peacock, fire basin, hermit, friar, trees, ornaments, &c. and 1 about 3 feet high flower vase, and 3 about same size supposed to be fumigation vases.

Also a collection of Japanese lacquered goods consisting of trays, paper boxes, cigar boxes and cases, tea caddy, sets of trays and boxes, cabinets, soap boxes, &c. &c.

The above all bronze ornaments are specially made for famigation.

The property are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1878.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

4	cases linen and holland.
2	,, white mulls.
5	,, cotton umbrellas.
20	,, steel bowls.
50	,, Guinoss's stout in pints and quarts.
30	,, brandy.

Few round and oblong table marble slabs.

On account and at the risk of Vithuldass Ramdass—

B B & C 4268	118, 120, 122—3 cases lady's cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE

IS

De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-8 ; Credit, Rs. 3-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 3-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
123, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c. of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—KAIROBA NARRAYEN BHANDAY, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near the Bazaar Gate, in Boree Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at RATH JATRA, which will take place on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual place.

Bombay, 12th November 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8), equivalent of £1-5 per SHARE, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ended 30th June 1878, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to SATURDAY, the 16th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th November 1878.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Acts 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.)

LAST CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £18 PER SHARE ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above description are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20 per share called up) on or before the 30th day of December next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d the Rupee, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 30th day of December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder

Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st January next.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 537 of 1878.

OTTO FIEDLER, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other the Shareholders in the Mofussil Company, Limited, except the individual Defendants hereinafter named.....Plaintiff.

vs.

THOMAS HENRY MOORE, European Inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, without the Fort, NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAMADIA, NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE PATEL of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, residing without the Fort, and NURSEY KESSOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and the Mofussil Company, Limited.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit on the 11th day of November instant, NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendants abovenamed and all the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, and to all other persons to whom it may concern that the Plaintiff abovenamed as a Shareholder of the said Mofussil Company, Limited, on behalf of himself and all other Shareholders of the said Company other than the Defendants abovenamed has instituted the above suit against the Defendants abovenamed, praying that it may be declared that Messrs. GADDUM and Co. were DULY APPOINTED and are the SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the said Company, and that the Defendants other than the Defendants the Company may be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from preventing or obstructing the performance by Messrs. GADDUM and Co. of the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Company or in any wise interfering or intermeddling therewith, and that the Defendants other than the said Company may be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from appointing the said Messrs. MACAULAY and Co., or any other person or persons to be Secretaries and Treasurers or Managers of the said Company.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this 11th day of November 1878.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1879.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November 1878, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them ; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co. will be happy to forward on application their NEW LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER.

They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY ; and as much depends on the Punctuality and Regularity of Supply, they pay particular attention to the same, as a proof of which the yearly increased number of their Subscribers indicates.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.—A QUADRILLE PARTY in connection with the above, in their Hall at Byculla, on the 15th. Admission Re. 1.

WANTED, Furnished Apartments & Board in a private family for an English Lady and Gentleman ; State lowest Terms per mensem to "R. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a well educated PERSIAN MUNSHI, lessons in Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati. For particulars apply in person or by letter to Mr. Gholam Hussain Gholam Hyder Munshi, New Kazi Street, house No. 94.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES BOARD and Comfortable APARTMENTS with a respectable family in or near the Fort. Apply A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HOTEL, Breach Candy, Bombay, by the Sea side—Rooms large, airy and cool—best Hotel accommodation in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

CHEAP BREAKFAST CLARET—MEDOC, superior. Pints at Rs. 7 per doz. UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW near the Grant Road station, West, just vacated by Mr. S. M. Johnson. Rent Rs. 80. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable HOUSES in Breach Candy. Apply to C. M. P., care of this office.

TO LET, from 1st December, TOP FLOOR of a spacious airy BUNGALOW near the sea. Rent Rs. 75. Apply X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a PLEASURE BOAT (Gig) 15' by 44', larch built and copper fastened, rigged and fitted complete. Apply X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Gold Alberts, Victorias and Signet RINGS in new patterns, at almost English prices. D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

ARRIVAL of ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS. A further shipment just arrived. Dark Brownish Grey, size 84" by 60," weight 4½ lbs. Wm. WATSON & Co., Regimental Agents. Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH-GROUND COFFEE, price 14 Annas per lb., at FEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane.....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	11 0
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	8 8
Double Whalebone..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected..... ,,	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... ,,	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls .....per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats ....each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to.....	4 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.....	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to.....	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins..per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.	

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronised their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this Presidency.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards of each sort.	Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bynauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Bombay : 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office.

Poona : 28, Bund Garden Road.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful ton

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11TH, 1878.

As usual on Mondays business generally has been almost at a standstill.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London on Saturday.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday quote Consols unchanged at 95⅛, and French Rentes at Fcs. 112¼.

Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1-⅛.

Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at Rs. 76 for Fours and Rs. 80½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver is unchanged at 50⅜d to 50½d. per oz.

In the London General Produce Markets the quotations for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil show no change. The Linseed and Rapeseed Markets are dull at a further decline of 6d. per quarter.

In the weekly quotations for Exchange Bank Shares it is satisfactory to have to report an advance of £1 in Orientals and £2 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai, the quotations now being £35 and £38 respectively. The Chartered Bank's Shares are unchanged at £17 10s. and the Mercantile have given way 10s. per share, being now quoted at £21 10s. per share.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed quiet with sales only amounting to 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Mid. Orleans has given way 1-16d., being quoted at 6 1-16d. per lb. Fair Dholleras is unchanged at 4¼d. per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports on Saturday compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	27,000	23,000	26,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,211,000	957,000	1,250,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 9th instant shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,887,212
Do. „ Branches	Dec.	„	96,728
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	14,53,583
Loans	Inc.	„	575,761
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	16,397
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	217,152
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	35,96,835

From the above return it will be seen that, notwithstanding a slight increase in the trade demand, the Cash Balance has increased during the week more than 33 lakhs owing to the large increasing Deposits.

Sterling Exchange has been very quiet to-day without change from Saturday's rates. From Calcutta telegrams report the market rather steadier. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 7¾d.	„
Credits, 4 „ „	Is. 7¾d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	Is. 7 15-16d.	„
France 3 „ „	82-11.	„

On Calcutta the rate for Demand Bills is unchanged at 100⅛, and 60 days' sight Drafts at 99¼.

Government Paper is steady at Rs. 94½ for Fours, Rs. 94⅞ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 100 for New Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Bank Shares are steady at previous rates. In Land Companies the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 5, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Nursey Rs. 5, and Oriental Rs. 5, and Khandeish have advanced Rs. 10 and Madras United Rs. 15. In Miscellaneous Shares and Press Companies there are no alterations to report.

The Cotton Market keeps very quiet, with still no demand for export, and only moderate purchases reported on account of the local Mills. A sale of 100 bales Good Oomras, for delivery in February, is reported at Rs. 183 per candy; but with that exception we have heard of nothing doing. Our quotations are—

Old Oomrawuttee Good Fair	Rs. 185	per Candy.
„ „ Fully Good Fair	193	„
„ Dholleras Good Fair	185	„
„ Fully Good Fair	193	„
Sawginned Dharwar Good Fair	188	„
New Oomrawuttee Good (Jan. dely)	185	„
„ „ „ (Feb. dely.)	183	„

Linseed continues dull of sale at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. and for new for March delivery there are sellers at Rs. 6-2 per cwt., without finding buyers.

For Rapeseed there is little enquiry at previous rates.

Freights.—For ready shipment there is next to nothing doing at 7s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool and 12s. 6d. per ton for London via Canal. For forward loading there is rather more enquiry at low rates. In sailing tonnage there is nothing doing.

Coals are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 p. ct	139
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	701½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	880
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	107

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..l. F. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218- 3/0	p. ct	300
Do. New £10 Shares	..	£10	13 9/16	do	26
„ Ditto	..	£20	65- 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13/1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,110
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6/5-15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,100	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12s do	1000	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12p.ct.	500	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	880	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	620	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a	460	
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	550	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15 do	160 xd.	
East India Press Co	50	2,500	all	50 do	1,100	
Fort Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	400	
French Press Co						
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	35 do	280	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6o do	400	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct.	600	
Volkart's United Press Co	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	600 xd.	

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	408	2,000	1,700	..	750	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	475	all	25 p.a.	782	
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,100	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,730	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct.	88	
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,250	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	990	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.a*	180	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	42	
Colaba S. and W. Co	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	660	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	975	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	600 xd.	
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,500	all	35 p.a	730	
Empress S. and W. Co	700	500	400	..	390	
Fleming S. and W. Co	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	410	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,090	
Hindustan S. & W. Co	875	1,000	all	35 p.a	960 xd	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	..	..	770	
Jawraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	950	
Kamani Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	950	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,250	500	all	60 p.a*	790	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	710	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,300	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	..	27	
Mandvis S. and W. Co	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	340	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,280	
Morarjee Spinning	1,875	500	all	30 p.a*	1,170 xd.	
Managon S. and W. Co	2,000	5,000	..	..	235	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	225	
..ical Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	425	
Nursey S. and W. Co	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	340	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	730	
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000	
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	890	
Soomerdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	730	
Do do. (Shares	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	185	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	940	
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p.a.	700	

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	187½	p.a.	2,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	150	10,000	2,000	250	p.a.	3,100 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	88
Bombay Saw Mills Co	600	1,000	all	80	p.a.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld	500	500	300	35	p. a.	220
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. a.	16 xd.
..rince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. a.	1,050
Treacher and Co	1,200	500	all	62½	p. a.	925
Vingas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6	p. ct.	28

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th Nov. as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd November:—

Liabilities.	2nd Nov. 9th Nov. Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,0,0,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	29,06,301	47,93,942
Do do. at Branches	14,27,427	13,30,399
Other Deposits	2,19,30,543	2,33,94,126
Post Bills	39,542	40,392
Cash Credits, undrawn balances	1,13,196	6,08,967
	3,86,16,538	4,23,67,226
Assets.		
Government Securities	39,36,776	39,15,277
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,19,384	16,19,708
Loans on Security of do. do	56,31,411	64,07,172
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,363	1448
Bills Discounted	97,91,442	98,07,839
Stamps	3,064	3,041
Dead Stock Rs. 5,29,994		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,34,994	3,34,994
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,67,347	4,59,195
Cash and Currency Notes	1,62,30,757	1,95,27,592
	3,86,16,538	4,23,67,226

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Lalla, 1,099 tons, Captain Vance, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain Mason, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s. s. Marina, 881 tons, Captain Robert Ramsay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

The s. s. Vixen, 1,080 tons, Captain R. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Jeddah 27th Oct., with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 147 deck passengers including children.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kurrachee 8th Nov., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Martin, Mrs. St. John, 136 deck passengers, and 89 horses.

The barque Bessie H., 864 tons, Captain J. McManus, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from London 10th July, brought the following cargo:—1,000 bundles sheet iron, 167 cases window glass, 27 packages glassware, 22 packages earthenware, 25 packages ink, 11 cases empty vials, 31 barrels coal tar, 100 cases slate pencil, and 586 packages goods. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Anchor Line s. s. Anglia, 1,411 tons, Captain John Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Liverpool 12th Oct., brought the following cargo:—142 bales twist, 1,805 packages piece-goods, 50 cases brass, 1,957 bundles hoop iron, 1,101 bundles iron, 199 packages earthenware, 200 casks beer, 50 packages sulphur, 17 cases tinplates, 119 packages steel, 27 kegs nails, 50 casks oil, 150 cases soap, 6 packages color and paint, 76 packages wine, 24 packages spirit, 52 cases tobacco, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	India (s)	Pedrozo	Goa, Nov 9.
11	Morrison (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee, Nov 8.
	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Bussorah, Oct. 26.
	Fathe Salem	McDermoth	Mauritius, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Bangalore (s)	Stead	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Byculla, Mason, to Calcutta.
Ship Lalla, Vance, to Callao.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Vixen, to Jeddah.
Steamer Penallian, to Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
7 Sultan (s) ..... London.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
7 Navarino (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 11.

From Liverpool.

Bellona s—59 boxes bar soap, Abdoollally Dawoodkan.
Trentham Hall s—25 cases porter, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

From London.

Warlock s—101 cases oldtom, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 14 cases glassware, The H and S Bank.
Scotland s—4,504 bars iron, Richie, Stewart and Co.
Dragon s—25 cases matches, Abdoollally Shaik Adam.
Lord Eslington s—43 cases sherry and 24 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s—13 bales and 2 cases paper, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 115 cases candles, Eduljee Pallanjee Battlewalla.
Arabia s—1,604 casks Portland cement, Cuma Ramjee.

From Trieste.

Pollux s—25 cases writing paper, W M Macaulay and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 11.

For Liverpool.

India s—1,2'0 cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee; 60 bales cotton waste, Dossa Lalljee; 25 bales cotton waste, Cullianjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Vulkart Brothers; 60 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 32 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan; 50 bales wool, Lalljee Mongjee; 40 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 31 bales wool, Vussonjee Treecomdass; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lakmedass; 50 bales wool, Moolchand Khicha; 337½ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Fursoum and Co; 159 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 5 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja; 100 bales cotton, Goculdoss Moorjee; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 86 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

For London.

Bangalore s—1 box gold bar and coins, (Rs 94,200), The Oriental Bank.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—472½ cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 22 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazun; 43¼ cwts coir rope and 377½ cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee.

For Venice.

Vorwaerts s—2,009 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Vorwaerts s—40 cwts B horns, M Mondolfo and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—7 cwts genda horn, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 18 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 202 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy; 61 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Talatee; 99 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham; 57 chests opium, M J Abraham; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co; 12 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Janmomed; 45 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 24 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Nowromedi; 28½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 6 cases P feathers, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 15 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Curseljee Bomanjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—12 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 189 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29½ chests opium, M S Gubbay; 4 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 21 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee and Co; 17 chests opium, E J Abrahams 37 chests opium, Curseljee Bomanjee; 2½ chests opium, Hoosainee A Blaiedeli, 16 chests opium, Fewrath Rammath; 19 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshadass; 25 chest, opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1196 Proteus, Harriman—New York, June 26.
613 Susan A Blaisdell, Gilkey—New York, June 27.
1389 Stratford, France—Dundee, July 3.
1436 Louisana, Oliver—Cardiff, July 11.
1543 Gloucestershire, Purington—Liverpool, July 15.
962 S. F. Hersey, Waterhouse—Liverpool, July 17.
1272 Jane Law, Oliphant—Cardiff, July 18.
714 Revel, Reid, Bairden—New York, July 18.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Cardiff, July 19.
1089 James Edwards, Canselwick—Cardiff, July 20.
1277 Prince Leopold, Christian—Cardiff, July 21.
919 Markland, Dakin—Cardiff, July 22.
1320 Prince Eugene, Smith—Cardiff, July 24.
1320 Gaekwar, Cardiff, July 30.
1509 Rossignol—Liverpool, July 30.
1295 Genevieve Strickland, Strickland—Liverpool, July 30.
1267 Abercarne, Evans—Liverpool, July 31.
1597 Chesebrough, Dinsmore—Boston, August 1.
749 Spartan, Crossby—Clyde, August 3.
1053 Gwynedd, Roberts—Penarth, August 5.
1240 Macduff, Dalgrua—Newcastle, N. S. W., August 6.
1468 Mary L. Stone, Phinney—New York, August 9.
1839 British Enterprise, Greig—Dundee, August 10.
937 James G. Pendleton, Nichols—New York, August 10.
1300 Hoogly, Leiders—Liverpool, August 12.
1208 Monarch, Lonsdale—Dundee, August 16.
1225 Greenock, Slater—London, August 16.
767 Clwyd, Davies—Liverpool, August 19.
1858 Cromdale, Leigh, Kenney—Liverpool, August 22.
1082 County of Flint, Roberts—Liverpool, August 22.
955 Bertha, Crickett—Clyde, August 29.
1282 Scotsman (s), Cheyne—New York, August 29.
535 Chattanooga, Freeman—New York, August 31.
259 Macassar, Gamin—Bordeaux, August 31.
777 Canada, Josselyn—Boston, September 1.
1004 Favorit, Pederson—Penarth, September 3.
1328 Harriet McGillivery, Blake—Tyne, September 9.
1461 Elvanfoot, Burgoyne—Liverpool, September 10.
1051 Weathersfield, Sherris—London, September 10.
1550 Blairgowrie, Darby—London, September 12.
1256 Ellen, Ransom—London, September 17.
1600 Duncow, Large—Sunderland, September 17.
1438 Carondolet, Stetson—Cardiff, September 17.
1277 Arnold Lyle, English—Dundee, September 18.
1174 Zenia, Reynolds—Liverpool, September 20.
1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Liverpool, September 23.
1270 Norseman, McIntosh—Cardiff, September 23.
1468 Buckinghamshire, Harland—London, September 24.
1418 Belle of Bath, Dixon—Cardiff, September 25.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—Liverpool, September 30.
1295 Whittier, Swan—Penarth, September 30.
1231 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Liverpool, October 6.
1430 Laeola, Scott—Liverpool, October 15.
1342 Victoria, Attwood—Cardiff, October 15.
1527 Ethelbert, Blaikie—Cardiff, October 17.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—London, loading.
1338 Boyne, Kelly—London, loading.
1221 Arabella, Duncan—Liverpool, loading.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

783 North Wind—Rangoon, August 26.
629 Daylight, Abhramson—Mauritius, September 23.
270 Isabella, Lyons—Mauritius, September 28.
481 A. L. Palmer—Mauritius, October 2.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Moulmein, October 8.
741 Modern, Stewart—Moulmein, October 25.
673 Toftcombe—Mauritius, loading.
913 Serica, Mathews—Mauritius, loading.
1062 Estella, Reddell—Mauritius, loading.
385 Fanny, Turnbull—Siam, loading.
956 Earl Granville, Reddie—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.
1066 Henrietta, Kelly—Mauritius, loading.
1213 Eriminta, Love—Moulmein, loading.
1066 Glencora, Brown—Moulmein, loading.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Moulmein, loading.
847 Ophir, Miles—Mauritius, loading.
347 Jean Jacques—Mauritius, loading.
962 Timor—Singapore, loading.
714 Landore—Moulmein, loading.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—Mauritius, loading.
1745 The Tweed, Bice—Singapore, loading.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Australia, loading.
967 Lady Melville, Hanson—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

198 Krishna—Clyde—Left Suez Canal October 23—Ferry Boat.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa—Left Suez Canal October 31—Rubattino December 1.
1086 Vixen, Wilson—Aden—Left Suez Canal October 31.
1731 Wistow Hall, Collin—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal November 1.
1585 Mongolia, Coleman—Southampton—Left Suez Canal November 3—Taken China Mails November 26.
1439 Afghan, Hunt—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal November 1.
1200 Japanese, Pinkhum—London—Left Suez Canal November 1.
781 Adria, Stewart—Mauritius.
1390 Suez, Flindt—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1076 Lumley Castle, Brown—London, October 16.
1070 Ganges, Pascoe—Cardiff, October 18.
1094 Surat—London, October 19.
1074 Standard, Lyon—Liverpool, October 23.
1 Ocean Queen, Lowell—Liverpool, October 25.
1774 European, Sibthorpe—Liverpool, October 26.
1850 Ben Gloe, Buchanan—Clyde, October 30.
1331 Galatea, Johns—London, October 31.
2099 Pekin, Wolcott—London—November 2.
— Clan Fraser—Liverpool.
1261 Rumnia, Galeno—Genoa—Rubattino January 1.
1728 Venetia, Ferrins—China—Takes English Mails Nov. 18.
900 Yarm, Clark—Tyne.
1042 Eclipse, Eaman—Tyne.
984 Ben Voirlich—Newport.
848 Steinscliffe, Morris—Cardiff.
198 Neera—Clyde—Ferry Boat.
1221 Albula, Bradley—Tyne.
1727 Nizam, Barlow—China—Takes English Mails Dec. 2.
1094 Surat, Burne—Southampton—Takes English Mails Dec. 9.
1173 Travancore, Barrett—Venice—Takes English Mails December 23.
1344 Thessaly, Harbord—Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
4023 Kaisar-I-Hind (s), Methven—Mails, 16th December.

FOR GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Cowan—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1671 Teheran, (s), Johnson—Mails, 12th Nov.

FOR VENICE.
1475 Bokhara (s), Orman—Mails, 25th Nov.

FOR JEDDAH.
906 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
548 Mula (s), Doest—Essa bin Califa.
1089 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR JEDDAH AND TRIESTE.
1817 Vorwaerts (s), Marussig—Austrian Lloyds.

FOR MARSELLES.
1285 Salisbury (s), Wood.

FOR MOULMEIN.
971 Mindora, Dawling—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
885 Brazilian (s), Caron—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
664 Henry Balckow (s), Crawden.

FOR CALLAO.
1099 Lalla, Vance—The Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
104 Star (s), Nacoda—(For Repair)

FOR NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.
1592 India (s), Read—W and A Graham and Co.

NOT FIXED.
805 Alata, Hauson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee,
1518 Austriana, Gillis—The Captain.
1747 Atlanta (s), Dyson—W. H. Macaulay & Co.
1412 Anglia (s), Crag—W and A Graham and Co.
1374 Belle Flower, Gibbons—The Captain.
1220 Bonn (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
864 Bessie H, McManus—The Captain.
1278 Chrysolite, Hastings—Killick, Nixon & Co.
695 Dragon, McLennan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1583 Esher Roy, Roy—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1613 Frensham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—W. H. Nunezwanjee.
1178 Edwin Reed, Higgins—The Captain.
994 Fleur De Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—The Captain.
1292 Fearnought, Graham.
1461 Fanconia, Morrison—The Captain.
1258 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
711 Hamoody, Jacoda—Shaik Mahomed Lutiff.
1549 Hospodar, Kellow—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1238 Indian Chief, Fraser—The Captain.
1489 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1372 Moiran, Williams—Owen and Okell.
1208 Normandy, Tukey—The Captain.
1195 Plaimaller (s), Stephenson—Sir C Forbes and Co.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochrane—The Captain.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper—The Captain.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1694 Scotland (s), James—The Captain.
1304 Sus ex, Stage—Wallace & Co.
959 Vaeni, Olson—Volkart Brothers.
1745 Wanlock, Tilly—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
396 Zophyr, Kurstcus—S. G. Evance.
825 India (s), Pedrozo—(Portuguese Troopship).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
674 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
4173 Crocodile (s), Troughby—(Troopship.
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I G S).
531 Kwangtoo (s), Elton—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
1169 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 9.

Newnham, Captain, 17th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Godesden, Lieut Col, 9th Madras N I, from furlough, from England.
Thomas, Captain, 2-15th Foot, on duty, from England.
Reynolds, Captain, 3rd Sind Horse, from furlough, from England.
Smyth, Major, 11th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

November 10.

Cave, Colonel, 24th Punjab N I, on leave, from Simla.
Beazley, Major, Asst Adjt Gl, on leave, from Mhow.
Turner, Surg Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Ketchen, Captain, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Graham, Major, Comt Dept, on leave, from Almorah.

November 11.

Short, Lieut 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Fletcher, Lieut-Col, 7th Cavalry, on leave, from Naine Tal.

DEPARTURES.—November 10.

Woodward, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

November 11.

Baird, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Faulkner, Col, Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.
Strutt, Lieut-Col, 3rd Bombay N I, on furlough, to England.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

Hyderabad Gazette, November 1.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major Grant, Offg Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, Messrs Nicholetts and Hare are appointed to officiate as Asst Commissioner of the 1st and 2nd Class respectively.

Surgeon Maj J J Wilson, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore, and offg Sanitary Commissioner, H A D, proceeded to Europe on Mdl certificate "for one year on private affairs" from 1st October. Surgeon C Little, M D, Civil Surgeon Akola, (as we have already announced) is officiating Sanitary Commissioner as a temporary measure. Major W J Bell, second in command 1st Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident during Colonel Hastings Fraser, privilege leave of absence 2 months and 2 days from the 28th ultimo.

Captain W H Simons, Wing Officer 8th Infantry, having returned from furlough is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment, vice Malkott, proceeding from furlough of Captain J N S Kirkwood. (This Regiment 6th Infantry is now, Malegoore and will leave for Aurungabad in a few days hence or as soon as Government accounts for Nizam's Troops is over.)

Serjeant R McIntosh promoted to Sub Engineer 3rd grade. Mr F Rose and Krishnajee Dinkur to Supervisors 1st grade. Sergeants Pope and Mr Unger to Supervisors 2nd grade. Two native overseers to 1st grade and another promoted to the 2nd grade, all from 1st May last. Mr G K Watts, Assistant Engineer, East Berar Division, has returned from his privilege leave. Mr P Philips received charge of the office of Examiner F W Accounts, Hyderabad, at Bolarum from Mr W G Bayly on the 31st ultimo.

Mr M J Scobie, Assistant Engineer R B Dn, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostani.

Captain Guthborpe, District Supdt of Police, Berar, having returned from privilege leave, Messrs Christian and Hobson have reverted to their substantive position.

Lieut F S Sorell, Wing Officer and Adjutant 3rd Infantry H C, whose services are urgently required for duty with the 4th Infy H C, will continue to officiate as Adjutant of the latter corps until the return of Lieut Colonel J P Fodler, the Commandant, from privilege leave.

Surgeon F Surgent, in Medical charge of staff and details at Bolarum, has been promoted to Surgeon Major from the 1st ultimo.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is posted to the Hoshangabad District.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Major H M Repton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Captain R M B Thomas, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, will respectively revert to Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, with effect from the date Colonel E M Playfair reverted to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Under orders of the Government of India, the services of Mr H C Williams, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in these Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date he may be relieved by Mr W A Nedham, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Nedham is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Mr Williams.

2nd Class Inspector of Police Mr G Price is promoted to 1st Class Inspector.

Mr P Greaney, 1st Class Inspector at Jubbulpore, will revert to 2nd Class, vice Mr G Price.

2nd Class Inspector Mr J C Greaney is appointed Railway Inspector of Police at Khandwa, vice Mr W Jephson resigned, but will continue doing duty as District Police Inspector at Jubbulpore.

4th Class Inspector Mr H R Steuart will officiate, on his return from famine duty, as Railway Inspector, vice Mr Greaney, till further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 7.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:—

9th Regiment,—Sub-Lieut Williams, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.

24th N I—Lieut Ramsay, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Wingate, appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department.

25th N I—Lieut Ravenshaw, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be Wing Officer, vice Lowis, appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department.

Convalescent Depot—Pachmarhi—Captain (Local Major) Whitehead, 46th Foot, Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his duties of Station Staff Officer.

Lieut Colonel Young, Bengal Staff Corps

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA COLUMNS—NEWS FROM DADUR.

DADUR, Nov. 11.

Kandahar kafilas report that the garrison is about 3,000 strong, and that reinforcements are coming from Herat.

An immediate movement of the Quetta force on the Pishin valley is expected.

It is believed that Kandahar will offer only slight resistance.

Picked plain camels are moving up the Bolan Pass satisfactorily, and the deaths are few.

Dadur is constituted the chief Commissariat depôt.

Warm clothing for the followers and extra blankets for the troops are much required. Firewood is very scarce.

THE LOWER SIND BRIGADE.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 11.

Brigadier General Howard-Vyse has just received a telegram from Army Head-quarters directing the 83rd Regiment and 19th Native Infantry to be held in readiness for service in Upper Sind. The 60th will relieve the 83rd, and the 5th Native Infantry will relieve the 19th. Captain Macnair has left Jacobabad for Dadur.

COMMANDS AND TROOPS OF THE LOWER SIND DIVISION.

POONA, Nov. 11.

The following are the names of the Staff appointed to the reserve Division of Madras and Bombay troops ordered to assemble in Lower Sind :—

Command—Major General Primrose.

Assistant Quarter Master General—Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General—Captain A. B. Stopford.

Field Engineer—Major A. LeMessurier, R. E.

Assistant Ditto—Lieut. H. O. Selby, R.E.

The following are the [troops selected from the Madras Army :—

The 14th Hussars, a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the 67th Foot, and the 30th and 36th N. I.

The following are the Bombay troops :—

The Poona Horse, the 83rd Foot, and the 1st and 19th N. I.

General R. Phayre (Nusseerabad) and Col. A. C. McMaster (commanding 40th Madras N. I.) to command Brigades. Colonel G. A. Arbuthnot (Assistant Adjutant General, Madras) to command the Cavalry Brigade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The London press warmly approve of the speech made by Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday at Guildhall.

The Russian General Stolietieff estimates the strength of the garrison of Kabul at 40,000 men.

The proposed construction of a railway through Armenia has been abandoned, the British Government having refused to guarantee the same.

AMNESTY.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an amnesty to the Bosnian insurgents.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purulia, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

PORT SAID, Nov. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do ..	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	56d to 5
Oriental Bank Shares	£33
Chartered do. do.	£17-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£21-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38

Departure—Neera.

COMMUNICATION OF THE AMIR WITH THE CZAR.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

It is reported in Kabul that Mirza Muhammad Hassan Khan, who took to Tashkend the Amir's reply to the Czar's letters, is expected back soon.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BIDDULPH AT QUETTA.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

General Biddulph has arrived at Quetta.

FRIENDLINESS OF TRIBES.

All the leading tribes along the Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan frontier have shown exceedingly friendly disposition.

EXACTIONS OF THE AMIR.

The Amir has ordered the Kandahar revenues for the present year to be realised in cash by forcing the zemindars to purchase the Government share of produce at 20 seers per Rupee. The Amir has ordered 100 camel loads of powder and shot to be sent from Kandahar to Kabul. Aslam Khan, son of the late Safdar Ali, Governor of Kandahar, has been appointed commandant of the Kandahar troops.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 11, 12-52 P.M.

H. M. S. Wild Swan from Aden arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	...2-11.	,,

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a continuation of Sir Henry Daly's tenure of office in the Central India Agency for six months additional.

WITH reference to the report from Burma that the Minghyen Governor had taken some people out of a British flotilla steamer in the Upper Burmese waters of the Irrawaddy, we hear that upon the remonstrance of the Resident at Mandalay, the Burmese Government have summoned the Governor to Mandalay to give an account of his conduct.

SOME Burmese officials have arrested some men on board a Flotilla steamer in Burmese waters. It is not known who the persons arrested are,—probably Burmese subjects; but an immediate explanation has been demanded.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARMSTRONG succeeds to the command of the 45th Native Infantry (Sikhs) vice Colonel Basden retired. The other officers of the corps get a step each. Colonel Williams, Royal Artillery, is transferred to the command of the Artillery with Sir Sam Browne's force, with Captain Rothe as Adjutant. The 85th Foot have reached Umballa.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—Serious complaints have reached us from Sukkur to the effect that little or no help is being given by the civil authorities there in collecting carriage for the troops now on their way to Quetta. A large number of camels and bullock carts are required for General Stewart's column, which will amount to about 6,000 men besides followers, but whether from indifference or from faulty methods in going to work, nothing as yet has been forthcoming. We understand that Colonel Wallace, the Collector of Shikarpore, has left that place to proceed upon his annual tour; this fact alone shows an amount of indifference and failure to appreciate the duties required of him which are truly surprising. The presence of the Commissioner in Sind at Sukkur to personally satisfy himself that the telegrams and orders, which he is so quietly filing down here in Kurrachee, are being put into execution, would certainly have the effect of impressing upon his subordinates the necessity of helping Government to push forward the troops which are on their way to Quetta.

THE *Englishman* learns that in consequence of the want of horses for the coming campaign, Government has raised the price of army remounts from Rs. 550 to Rs. 800 for really first class acclimatised horses.

THE *Englishman* has some further comments on the case of Mr. Ernest Davis, who was left out in the cold after passing first in the examination for the Subordinate Medical Department at Calcutta. Our contemporary says :—Further enquiry into the matter has convinced us that, while the action of the medical authorities was, in fact, mainly determined by considerations of descent, there are circumstances which rendered it not only justifiable but unavoidable. One of those circumstances is to be found in the fact that the work of the Subordinate Medical Department lies to a very large extent in our European regimental hospitals; and however unwilling the medical authorities may be to exclude from it any class who possess the necessary technical acquirements, it is absolutely essential to its efficiency as a service that it should be able to discharge this important branch of its function in a manner acceptable to the class of patients concerned and consistent with the maintenance of proper discipline. It may be a matter for great regret that the British soldier and non-commissioned officer should be so deeply imbued with the prejudice of colour as to decline to look upon the East Indian as a man and a brother, and altogether scout the notion of yielding to him the respect due to a superior. The fact, however, is notorious, and no amount of regret will either remove it, or justify those who are responsible for the well-being of the army in ignoring it. It is notorious that British soldiers, in common with the class of English society to which they belong, very generally resent being treated by any but European medical men, or at all events by medical men without a strong infusion of European blood in their veins; they especially object to their families being so treated; and further, it is simply hopeless to expect that, entertaining on the subject the feelings they do, they will yield to the East Indian that ready and respectful obedience which is essential to the maintenance of discipline in the ward of a hospital.

THE *Madras Mail* :—It will be remembered that Bishop Myline of Bombay presided recently at the meeting of the "Order of Corporate Reunion" in Oxford, and made an extraordinary speech in defence of the aims of this Order. The following authoritative statement of the relations of the body to the Church of Rome has been furnished by Mr. G. B. Whelpton, one of its most prominent members :—"Roman Catholics are bound to meet us in an open-hearted spirit of true Christian charity—that spirit which has ever been the breath of the Church of God. The difference between us is indeed small. We admit the Holy Roman Church to be without doubt the mother and mistress of all Churches, and that the Holy Father is the first bishop in Christendom, the head of Christ's kingdom on earth; and in a certain sense we are prepared to admit his infallibility. When once that is the only basis on which reunion can be obtained—in a word, by submission in all essential points. We approach Rome in love and all humility, and we have no fear for the result. It is necessary that we should remain at the present time in a sense a secret society, but when the time comes for active operations and the proofs are thrown upon the world, then no man will be able to deny that the bishops and priests of the Order of Corporate Reunion are real bishops and priests, and that we have the sacrament."

THE *Englishman* says :—We hear that the Calcutta Cricket Club will send an eleven this year to Bombay to play against the Bombay Gymkhana Club; and they may also play a match at Allahabad on their way either to or from Bombay.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—Ably as the British India Steamship Company do their work, the public will not be sorry to learn that they are likely to meet with some competition in the coast trade. The Asiatic Steamship Company, Limited, have already had several chartered steamers plying in Indian waters quietly, and under no distinctive name or flag. These are the Estepona, the Brazilian and the Cyrene, steamers of from 1,200 to 1,800 tons gross. These vessels may be known by their yellow funnels with two bands of blue near their summits. So soon as the two steamers now being completed, and four others now building for the company, are ready, for being placed on the line, they will commence regular voyages between Bombay and Calcutta, calling at Colombo and most of the intermediate ports, where Agents have already been appointed, and other arrangements made for regular work.

THE *Statesman* :—"The Game Birds of India" is not to be a scientific but a popular work on the most popular of all subjects among British sportsmen. We may state that the book is brought out with no view to profit; on the contrary, it is feared that it may involve considerable loss, costing, as it will, nearly four thousand pounds to produce. We are assured that notwithstanding the many difficulties that have been encountered, many of the plates are really admirable. Mr. Hume invites the co-operation of all who are interested in the work, and the more promptly assistance is rendered, the more valuable will it be. We trust that those of our sporting friends who are able to help will come forward with alacrity, for it is most desirable that the book should be rendered as complete and interesting as possible.

THE *Rangoon Times* :—Life Assurance is a capital thing in its way, tending to alleviate the distress of helpless women and children when the "bread winner" is removed off this mortal scene. But for all that it is as well not to give a native money lender too great an interest in one's premature decease, more especially when you burden him with keeping up your life policy. We hear rumours of strange charges brought against a Rangoon money-lender who held policies on the life of a constituent to the extent of Rs. 80,000, and who was paying about Rs. 600 quarterly premiums to keep the policies in force. He is said to have tried to administer poisonous drugs to this heavily assured life, and at present is keeping out of the way of a warrant which is said to have been issued for his apprehension.

THE *Standard*, remarking upon the fall in the price of silver, observes that the depreciation has now reached 19 per cent., which means that the Government of India and every resident or owner of property in the East who has to make payments here, or to remit money to his family or for investment, loses nineteen pounds in every hundred. This severe loss is without compensating advantage of any kind. The peculiarity of the present fall is, that the actual amount of silver in the London market is exceedingly small, and there has come into existence no new source of supply. As to a remedy, the *Standard* is afraid that there is none that is immediate and efficacious. The real remedy must be gradual. If silver comes into tolerably general use in America, and if Austria is soon able to resume specie payments, the value of the metal will probably rise. It is, however, to the East chiefly that we must look for relief. The depreciation is as favourable to the import trade from India as it is unfavourable to the export trade from this country. The Indian producer sells here for a larger number of rupees than formerly. The purchasing power of each of these rupees in India is as great as ever. Consequently he really gets a higher price than formerly, and this fact stimulates exportation. Wheat, for example, is now sent from India to the London market. This tends to attract a stream of silver to the East. The Council drafts diminish the stream, but still it flows on, and ultimately it must raise prices in the East. As this process goes on things will begin to right themselves. Silver will fall in relation to other commodities as it has already fallen in relation to gold, the loss by exchange will cease, and the export and import trades will be equally profitable. That consummation, perhaps, is a long way off, and in the meantime, unless there is a very sudden recovery, the Indian Government may be placed in a difficulty.

MUNICIPAL DOINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much struck by some of the leading characteristics of your Municipality. I have heard of some of the curious in and out underhand ways that the people of this place, and I suppose the people of this country, have of trying to accomplish their ends. Does it pay, think you? Do such contrivers accomplish more than the straightforward man? I suppose the candidates who got hold of their opponents' voters and altered their papers were gainers. Will any such dodge be possible at the other election that is coming off? Will strangers be admitted, and will there be anything to see? Above all, are there any appointments worth stooping for in your Municipality? I like excitement, and some people have been making it hot (for themselves) lately. Your local doings beat Kabul prospects out and out.

A KABULEE.

A NEEDLESS "CORRECTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the report of the meeting of the shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, published in your paper of this morning, it appears that only four or five [shareholders were in favour of the resolutions passed in the said meeting appointing Messrs. Joomabhoy Lalji and N. M. Wadia as directors and adjourning the meeting till next Saturday, &c. We beg to state that we, the undersigned shareholders, were present and in favour of the resolutions, and that three of us also were the holders of proxies amounting to above one thousand votes. We trust you will insert this in your to-morrow's issue, so that there may be no wrong impression left in the minds of any shareholders as what actually passed in the meeting. We have no doubt that the error arose from the tumult that prevailed at the meeting.—We are, &c.

HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED,
JOOMABHOY LALJI,
HASUMBHOY VISRAM,
RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED,
DINANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE,
(and others.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

*** This letter does not affect the accuracy of our report, in which the words that are assumed to be used do not appear.—ED. *B. G.*

EDUCATED NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some attention your article on science and education in your issue of the 9th instant. While I admire the spirit of the article, and your warm defence of literature as a something by whose side science dwindles into dull and dreary positivism, I cannot at the same time agree with some of your deductions. I will, by your permission, speak of these in a future letter. My object in writing to you was to let you know what I, an educated Parsee, think of the educated natives of India.

I shall start, then, with an assertion, and a question;—an assertion, the truth of which no one will be disposed to dispute, and a question, to which no ready reply will be forthcoming. I assert Englishmen have done much for the Indians; but I ask, what have the Indians done for themselves? Others may hesitate to reply, but I hate hesitation where truth is concerned, and I say the people of India have done very *little* for themselves. This may be in part the result of their tendency to mysticism, and as you put it, of "a want of appreciation of common sense brought on by constitutional indolence of intellect." But I believe it is more the result of the school in which the people of India have been trained for ages; it is a school of narrow bounds and servile prejudices. In that school a youth never knows his youth, he never dares to think, for thought is disobedience. He is patiently to take things as they come, as his father has done, as his father's father had done. In this school it is presumption to think one's self wiser than one's father; that there is such a thing as genius is discredited; that there exists such a thing as progress is ill an impossibility. And the same question—the question of the tyranny of custom—all over India. It is custom that initiates the Brahmin into making his rank and emoluments hereditary; it is custom that crushes and keeps the pariah down. From year to year, from generation to generation, a class exists of class plunderers.

I set again what have the Indians done to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of this school? This requires nothing less than the sternness, the unity of a revolution. Englishmen have done much for the Indians; but the revolution must originate from the Indians themselves. But wherever I look about me apathy stares me in the face. People view things as they come, without a murmur and without a protest. Have you ever seen an invalid on whom all experiments of physic have been tried, and who cannot in the end, even by a gesture, show his repugnance to the bitterest potion? India is such an invalid. The greatest blessings poured upon her to the energy will not move her to the energy of gratitude; her greatest misfortunes she takes as a matter of course. I have talked with men, whom people are accustomed to call wise, on the most serious topics. Yet they have listened to me without enthusiasm, almost without a comment. Yet the abuses of society in this country are so apparent and so glaring, that it fills me with despair to think that even the men, whose eyes education has opened, regard them with complacency and certainly without an effort to remove them.

Yet for this apathy I think I can assign more reasons than one. I have been told that the educated men of India are neither more nor less than the educated men of other countries. European civilization is not the work of a few days or of a few men. The population of India may be counted by millions; the number of her really well-educated sons may be counted on your fingers. Few will contemplate with calmness the prospect of challenging the customs of ages—customs which have millions for their observers! Besides, the system of education introduced into India by Englishmen is very defective; the education imparted is more English than Indian. A Hindoo, who has the temerity to learn English, finds himself suddenly lifted into a new world. It is true that that world is inhabited by human beings, but these have nothing in common with men he has hitherto seen. By degrees he accustoms himself to the new order of things until he has forgotten his previous existence. When he returns to his own world he sees old faces, but not with his old pleasure. He is dissatisfied with a life which he had once led himself. In a word, he is a stranger amongst his own people. His English education has made him a regretter, not a reformer. The regrets cease at length, and your educated Indians sink into men who have not profited by the vision of another world.

S. J. P.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 10.

I am sorry to say that fever of a malarious type is prevailing here, and hundreds are prostrated thereby. Owing to the presence of the hospital, a superintendent, the Residency Surgeon, which was erected by the late Maharaja Gunputrao in 1854, and which is supplemented with a couple of dispensaries established under the present administration, hundreds of people find relief. Numerous *hakeems*, who gained their livelihood by inveigling the innocent and credulous into their meshes, have been dismissed, and their would-be patients are now wary of them and avoid their places of decoction and pills.

The Dewan is leaving this for the Kattywar tour on or about the 15th inst. His horsemen have already left this, and will await H. E.'s arrival at Wadwan.

The young Gaekwar is to be married in the month of March or April next. Preparations for the occasion are already being made in some departments, from which I surmise that the gay doings will be on a grand scale.

Corporal Norman, of the detachment of H. M.'s, 2-15th Regiment, committed suicide yesterday evening. It would appear that the man was of abstemious habits, but not long ago he experienced a domestic bereavement which preyed much upon his mind. He was liked by his comrades, and took a leading part in all their amusements.

Dr. Atkins, the Residency Surgeon, goes on three months' leave to England, and is to be succeeded by Dr. C. Eaton.

We are having a little change in the weather; the mornings are cool and pleasant.

Grain is getting dearer and the poor are clamouring about it.

MURDER.—At the Salem Sessions a woman named Nannubee was put upon her trial for the murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments. The mother of the deceased child found the corpse in the village of Manipully, a mile and a half from her house, and identified it as her child's. The second witness saw the child thrown into the well, upon which he gave chase to the prisoner, caught her, and hauled her over to the village authorities. This done, he took the child out of the well, when it was found that it was quite dead. Next morning the prisoner produced the jewels which were on the child before it was thrown into the well. She also confessed her guilt before the Committing Magistrate. The Court found her guilty of murder, and sentenced her to death.—*Madras Mail.*

"GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE."—Messrs. Griffiths, Fletcher, & Berdoe, of Cannon Street, London, and Seel Street, Liverpool, have a special show case at the Paris International Exhibition for their "Patent white," which deserves particular notice from a hygienic point of view. The consideration of the number of lives yearly destroyed by the employment of lead paints gives great value and interest to any invention which supersedes the use of lead, and presents none of its inconveniences and dangers. Several attempts have been made before to find a white paint which would do away with the poisonous consequences of white lead; but various difficulties—as, for instance, want of covering power in the case of oxide of zinc—had rendered these trials ineffectual. Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Liverpool, has found a white, with 20 per cent. greater covering power than white lead, which is far less expensive to manufacture, and is quite innocuous in its preparation and employment. These important practical qualities must ensure its success. The colour of the white is very fine, and it has the great advantage of resisting the effects of sulphuretted hydrogen gas or atmospheric influence. The manufacturer have given a practical illustration of this property of their product, by exhibiting in their case a board painted one-half with white-lead, and the other half with "Griffiths' Patent White," and which has been subjected to the emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The side painted with lead has turned quite black, whereas the other has preserved its colour. Another advantage claimed for the patent white is that it does not split or blister, has no chemical effect on metals and is unaffected by the sun, or by extreme heat of any kind which exerts a pernicious action on ordinary white paint. This renders it valuable for hot climates. In order to illustrate this property the exhibitors have shown in their case a painted plate of iron which has been subjected to a heat of 500 degrees during six weeks, with scarcely any change in the colour of the white. Amongst the samples of the white contained in this case is a very fine block of sulphide of zinc, which is also prepared by the same manufacturers. On account of the fineness, purity, and cheapness of this preparation, Mr. Griffiths suggests its employment for medicinal purposes in lieu of oxide of zinc, or at all events, a trial of its possible therapeutical applications.—*Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1878.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS AT BHOSAWUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, Nov. 10.

WE are pleased to see that the Volunteers at this station are again coming to the front. Preliminary drill and class firing are going on daily. The new range is an excellent one, perfectly level, and 900 yards long. The Saturday parades are well attended, and the new brass band, under the able instruction of Mr. Powell, the Railway Company's schoolmaster, is giving universal satisfaction, not only to the Volunteers, but to the public generally. The men are looking forward with much pleasure to the Camp of Exercise which is to be held at Lanowlee during the Xmas week. The only drawback is that the men in the Locomotive Department are somewhat dissatisfied at not being allowed their time when in camp, the same as the men in the Traffic Department. It is feared that this will prevent many men attending the camp, who otherwise would do so, as they cannot afford to lose their time. I should have thought that it would only be necessary for the matter to be represented to the Agent (who is also Honorary Colonel), to have this put right.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

VAGRANT.—Henry Bush, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE PORTUGUESE TROOPSHIP INDIA.—This troopship, 828 tons, Captain A. D. Pedrozo, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Goa the 9th, with eight passengers for Mozambique.

WE are requested to state, that in consequence of the butts at Colaba being required by the 21st N. I., mornings and evenings, they will not be available for practice by the Volunteer Rifle Corps for the rest of the week.

A CORRECTION.—In the prospectus of the Gymkhana Annual Athletic Sports we published yesterday, for "8 starters" *read* "3 starters," as corrected in the following paragraph :—"Cups and Medals will be withheld for any event in which there are less than 3 starters."

A SUB-INSPECTOR of Post Offices in Upper Sind has been convicted of agreeing to accept a bribe, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, besides being fined Rs. 500, with the alternative of ten months' further imprisonment. A police *moonshee*, who was convicted of abetment of the above offence, and of tendering the bribe, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or undergo 4 months' additional confinement.

THE RECENT SURAT EDITOR' CASE.—We learn from Surat that warrants were issued last week for the arrest of six of the witnesses in the recent Surat trial who, before the Sessions Judge, retracted the statements they had made before the magistrate, alleging that they had been coerced by the police to make them. Four of them were arrested, while the other two have escaped. Some of the arrested persons were bailed to appear, when required, to answer a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, on view of the body of Nansa Amutlal. Deceased was a dealer in piece goods, living at Ahmedabad, who had come to Bombay to make purchases. Whilst bathing in the Mombadevie tank on the day previous, he was accidentally drowned. A verdict to this effect was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman. It appears, it seems, was passing along the Musjid Bunder Railway overbridge on the 2nd instant, when she was accidentally knocked down by a bullock ghurry and one of the wheels passed over her left foot, from the effects of which she died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Kissonram Toolsaram, residing at Bhoolesh war road, reported to the Police the theft on Saturday last from his premises of two currency notes and sundry gold and silver ornaments of the total value of Rs. 353. Complainant suspects his servant, as he absconded on Saturday night, and shortly after the property was found missing. Enquiries by the Police are in progress.

GAMBLERS.—Khetsey Abboo and thirty others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett, before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Walkeshwar, and the rest, together with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming therein with dice and money. They were all adjudged guilty, when prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 150, and the remainder Rs. 3 each.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Two characters of ill repute, named Rama Dhurma and Bhickoo Visram, together with three others, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 2,249. It appeared from the evidence that one Holi Chuckla, and the others with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the said property knowing the same to have been stolen, and also with the abetment of the theft of the said property. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 19th instant.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S SHOP.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Hurry Raghoo, and Nursoo Poochatee, two hammals in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and an accomplice named Gopal Suddoo, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of committing theft as servants of property belonging to Messrs Treacher and Co., consisting of twelve pairs of spectacles, 1 razor, 1 pair of scissors, 1 bottle of smelling salts, 1 pack of cards, and a quantity of fish hooks and catgut, of the collective value of Rs. 90. Prisoner No. 3 was also charged with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the said property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to five months' imprisonment with hard labour, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 to six months' similar imprisonment each.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 2nd November 1878 was 1,91,818 maunds, and in money Rs. 83,687 The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Nov. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Nov. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 3,036	Mds 7,342	...	Mds. 4,306
Amount	Rs. 3,228	Rs. 8,462	...	Rs. 5,234
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 29,826		...	Mds 68,842
Amount	Rs. 17,454	Mds 98,668 Rs. 53,801	...	Rs. 36,347
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,78,086	Mds 2,96,378	...	Mds 1,17,292
Amount	Rs. 1,14,451	Rs. 1,56,506	...	Rs. 42,055
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 32,837	Mds 21,347	Mds 11,490	...
Amount	Rs. 18,181	Rs. 10,750	Rs. 7,431	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 134	Mds 563	...	Mds 429
Amount	Rs. 921	Rs. 1,714	...	Rs. 793
PIECE GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,023	Mds. 15,847	...	Mds. 1,824
Amount	Rs. 21,510	Rs. 26,468	...	Rs. 4,958
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,68,427	Mds 1,78,942	...	Mds 10,515
Amount	Rs. 1,09,477	Rs. 1,11,208	...	Rs. 1,731
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,27,269	Mds 6,19,087	...	Mds 1,91,818
Amount	Rs. 2,85,222	Rs. 3,68,909	...	Rs. 83,687

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd November 1878 was 12,774 maunds, and in money Rs. 3,115. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Nov. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Nov. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 571	Mds 4,048	...	Mds 3,477
Amount	Rs. 163	Rs. 3,163	...	Rs. 3,000
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 47,837	Mds 77,561	...	Mds 29,724
Amount	Rs. 10,538	Rs. 21,386	...	Rs. 10,848
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 3,167	Mds 5,219	...	Mds. 2,052
Amount	Rs. 1,732	Rs. 1,373	Rs. 359	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 338	354	Mds. 34	...
Amount	Rs. 980	895	Rs. 85	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 6,217	Mds 6,746	..	Mds. 529
Amount	Rs. 5,568	Rs. 6,617	..	Rs. 1,049
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 32,986	Mds 17,477	Mds. 15,509	...
Amount	Rs. 10,330	Rs. 4,680	Rs. 5,650	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,987	Mds 2,301	Mds. 2,686	...
Amount	Rs. 1,492	Rs. 647	Rs. 845	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,002	Mds 2,436	Mds 2,566	...
Amount	Rs. 3,362	Rs. 1,163	Rs. 2,199	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 76,926	Mds 74,713	Mds 2,213	..
Amount	Rs. 25,361	Rs. 22,737	Rs. 2,641	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,78,061	Mds 1,90,855	..	Mds 12,774
Amount	Rs. 59,546	Rs. 62,661	...	Rs. 3,115

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. BANGALORE, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Brindisi.—Mr. Hilton, Mrs. Pemberton, and a gentleman.
For Aden.—Dadabhai Eduljee, Abdool Ali, and Mahomed Ali.

DACOITY IN BURMAH.—A Burman dacoit was brought to the General hospital on the night of the 30th instant with a deep and mortal wound on the head, another on the shoulder blade, two gun shot wounds, one on the arm, and one on the leg, inflicted on him by the Police. He is one of the gang that committed a dacoity on the first of last September at a place called Kyaudy, some 65 miles from Prome road. From information received the police proceeded to the village of Paloon, fifty-five miles up the same road, and with the help of the villagers surrounded the house in which the dacoits were known to be. The latter were armed with pistols and daggers and showed fight. None of the police or villagers were hurt. The man who was wounded calls himself Bo Moung, and is a proclaimed offence for whose capture a reward was offered.—*Rangoon Times.*

A SUIT AGAINST THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

WE understand that a plaint was yesterday morning presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball, at his bungalow, by the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Winter, on behalf of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., against the directors of the Mofussil Company, praying that it might be declared that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had been duly elected secretaries and treasurers of the company. The learned counsel at the same time applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with Messrs. Gaddum and Co. in the discharge of their duties as secretaries and treasurers, and from appointing any one else to be secretary, treasurer, or manager. His Lordship accepted the plaint, and directed a rule *nisi* to issue, returnable on the 18th instant, requiring the defendants to show cause, if any, why Messrs. Gaddum and Co. should not be allowed to perform their duties of secretaries and treasurers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee cordially agreed with what has fallen from Mr. Shantaram on this subject. Owing to the objections which had been explained by Mr. Mathew, namely, the necessity of economising the cost of establishment, the Works Committee of the Town Council were of opinion that if the drainage works were placed under one head, and if the water works were also placed under one, Mr. Braham, it would be necessary to employ two sets of establishments. That being the ground of their recommendation he could not approve the arrangement. Now, it was proposed to do away with the Executive Engineer, to place him entirely in charge of the drainage and water works, and to employ Mr. Braham as the Executive Engineer for the current work of the Municipality. this would entail such a heavy expenditure that he for one was not prepared to recommend the Corporation to sanction it. It had been very well explained under what circumstances the services were originally engaged and how he was placed in charge of the Executive Engineer's office of the Municipality, namely, the necessity of deputing Mr. Walton outside the City of Bombay to take charge of the Tooleea Water Works. Now that the Drainage and Water Works were going to be constructed in Bombay, within sight of the Municipal office, it would not be necessary to make a similar arrangement. Therefore, the exigency to provide for which Mr Braham was brought in and employed had ceased to exist. It had been stated that Mr. Walton and the Assistant Engineer, Mr. McEwen, would not be able to conduct the current work and business of the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality. He could not coincide with that opinion. He thought the proposed amendment will involve an unnecessary cost of the Municipality and on that ground alone he objected to it. It was not wise and good economy to employ another highly paid engineer on Rs. 1,200 a month for the purpose of superintending the current works of the Municipality, such as the construction of footpaths and roads—and no important works were going to be undertaken except the filling in of some burying grounds—(a laugh)—and such works. He had the highest regard for Mr. Braham's abilities, and it would have given him very great pleasure if Mr. Braham's services could have been utilized in connection with the carrying out of either the drainage or water works, but owing unfortunately to the circumstances which had been explained that could not be done. They could not employ him any longer now the object for which his services were temporarily engaged had been accomplished. There was another fact. The Corporation would be pleased to bear in mind this expenditure of the salary of the Executive Engineer, and also to be relieved from the Drainage loan, and the arrangements with regard to the carrying out of the Drainage works have been made by the Works Committee, and approved by the Town Council. He did not see how the Corporation could bind that Committee and the Town Council to debit this cost exclusively to the drainage works.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee did not agree that there was no important work left for Mr. Braham. He thought Mr. Braham was the best possible man to carry out his own Bunderwada scheme, and that his services ought to be retained. (Applause).

Mr. Rogoonath Narayen Khote, as the seconder at the Town Council of the proposition to dispense with Mr. Braham's services, said the whole Town Council would have been only too glad to put Mr. Braham in charge of the Bunderwada scheme, of which he was the designer, but he wanted to have the independent charge of it. (Dr. Cowasjee : And quite right too.) Mr. Walton gave his word that he would undertake both the works with two assistants. The Council could not employ Mr. Braham as Executive Engineer, and at the same time undertake the ordinary routine work which could be entrusted to him. They asked Mr. Walton the question, and he said that he would undertake the ordinary duties of the Executive Engineer, and at the same time undertake to look after the drainage works and the Bunderwada scheme. With such an assurance from Mr. Walton could they, with justice to the interests of the rate-payers, sanction an additional expendit

some swindling transaction. This set on foot enquiries, and the chagrin of many of "Our Society" can be better imagined than described when they came to find that le Comte Le Fez d'Espremesnil was no more a Count than the man in the moon, but rather something less reputable.

It seems that after all this nobleman was nothing more than a clever swindler who worked upon the credulity of the manager or proprietor of the Westminster Aquarium by producing drawings of some wonderful striped hairy family in Burma which he stated he had himself made when he visited Burma some little while before in a French man o'war. He offered to get this wonderful hairy family transported to England for exhibition at the Aquarium. As the exhibition of such a *lusus naturæ* promised to be a great and profitable attraction at the Aquarium its Italian manager jumped eagerly at the offer, made an agreement with Le Fez, who was then only plain Monsieur Le Fez [although we believe he claimed high connections], in which it was stipulated that the hairy family wanted was not the well-known one in Mandalay, but some other one which was to tally with the drawings shown. All his expenses were to be paid, and a gentleman belonging to the Aquarium named Sachs was sent out as the purse bearer and to watch the interests of the Aquarium. On reaching the East Le Fez began to give himself out as a Count, rather to the surprise, we believe, of his companion; but as the former in London on stating that he was about to call on the Prince Imperial and French Ambassador had been watched and found to do so, Mr. Sachs concluded that Le Fez had probably some right to the title assumed and let matters therefore slide, more especially as the Comte's views in a pecuniary sense were of a character and liberality which did honour to his Countship. The Comte came out to Burma via China and the Straits, his reception everywhere on the road being of the warmest and most agreeable description. All went well until the Comte and his companion started for Upper Burma, the object of their mission being all along kept a profound secret, not on account of Le Fez, but for fear of somebody forestalling them and carrying off the prize. It proved, however, a wild goose chase, for we need hardly say that the hairy family, other than that of Mandalay, existed only in the imagination of the Comte; and on their return from Mandalay when he saw that the game had drawn to a close the Comte, we understand, left for Calcutta, intending to consult some monk who, he said, knew where this wonderful family were hid, leaving his private secretary to await his return. The latter at last awaking to the fact of his and his employer being duped all throughout by an adventurer, took action as mentioned by us yesterday, but without result. We believe that the Comte did not come to Rangoon unarmed with letters of introduction from men of high position in the Straits, Honkong, and elsewhere. This is easily accounted for, as having passed master at some of the places as a Comte, without having been found out, he had only to hint to people and they were only too ready to give him letters of introduction to their acquaintances further on the road. Such is life: a little assurance and a good deal of self-assertion—not to say impudence—and the world is ready to take people pretty much as we before said, at their own valuation—especially where foreigners are concerned. Where so many foreign Counts are knocking about, we think clubs, societies and regimental messes should insert for French and Italian Debrette to enable them to ascertain whether they are entertaining a real nobleman or one self-lubbed for the occasion.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RICHARDSON'S CORRESPONDENCE.*

Some time in the winter of 1749-50 a fresh-coloured, brisk country lady of forty was to be seen in the Park attentively scrutinizing the gay company in the Mall. She recognized the person of whom she was in search from a distance, as she declares, of three hundred yards; and knew him, as she also states, from his own description. As she had just been examining his portrait the last statement may be slightly inaccurate; but the description in question was at least graphic and minute. The person to be identified was a man of sixty, five feet five in height, plump, smooth-faced and ruddy-cheeked, and mostly dressed in black, except a "lightish cloth coat"; one hand was in his bosom, the other held a cane, ready to support him in case of sudden attacks of dizziness; he walked "directly foreright," but yet with an observant grey eye: as he stole along at an even pace the said eye was generally cast to the ground, and would therefore observe the feet of a lady before her face; but it would glance quickly upwards as he seemed to be making a brief note of the peculiarities of all the women who passed him. The habit was characteristic of the novelist whose special glory was his supposed intimacy with the intricacies of the female heart. How far that boast may have been well-founded is a question which we need not discuss: but at least its justice would have been admitted by the lady who was now at length within eye-range of her hero. Lady Bradshaigh, of whose first sight of Richardson we have been speaking, was not indeed an eminent critic. She was a sensible, hearty, and hospitable lady, fond of her husband and full of high spirit; but, as she lived in Lancashire and amongst ladies whose discourse turned more frequently upon horses than books, she had a rather excessive dread of literary pretensions. She was a good housewife, and "gloried in the humble title of cow-doctor." She hated to hear Latin out of a woman's mouth, thought that such a feminine scholar would grow weary of her petticoats, and declared that she should be ashamed of having more learning than her husband—a standard which would probably confine her to tolerably narrow limits. With these old-fashioned notions, it may be wondered how she came to contract her enthusiasm for Richardson. Indeed, to say the truth, she seems to have been half-ashamed of her acquaintance. She feared lest her neighbours should discover that she actually corresponded with an author; and when she received his portrait, she changed the name upon it from Richardson to Dickenson to baffle her friends' curiosity. There would be something ludicrous, she seems to think, in any intercourse with a creature so strangely out of harmony with the surrounding social atmosphere. An author amongst the squires would be as much out of place as an actor in a meeting of Dissenting ministers. The dyspeptic Richardson, whose severest exercise was a walk to North End, Fulham, and who shuddered at the very thought of getting on horseback, would have been as ill at ease amongst Lancashire country gentlemen as they would have been in his printing-house.

And yet, as we have seen, Richardson had attracted Lady Bradshaigh so powerfully that she had been in correspondence with him under a feigned name for more than a year. Lady Bradshaigh, in fact, may have been all the better suited to be a disciple from her want of literary pretensions. She had read the first half of *Clarissa Harlowe* in a straightforward and realistic way, and had been affected by it precisely as she would have been affected by a genuine history of facts. Like all simple-minded readers, she hated a tragical catastrophe, and had written to Richardson in a feigned name to entreat him to "save Lovelace's soul" and make Clarissa happy. The good man had enough taste not to be moved by her entreaties. He gives better reasons than we might have expected for his wise decision; but we may also imagine he was too much flattered by her agony to be desirous of alleviating it. Unable to move him by her supplications, she declares that nothing will induce her to read the story if it ends badly. It will hurt her heart, she declares, *durably*. Of course she does read notwithstanding; she sheds, as she estimates, a "pint of tears," and her heart is bursting still; her husband in vain begs her to read no more; she must keep her promise, but her spirits are disordered; her sleep disturbed; she treaks into a paroxism of crying at night and at breakfast; and finally, she locks up the volumes, resolving never to read them again, and tries to imagine them "buried with her beloved Clarissa at the feet of her (Clarissa's) grandfather." Happy lady; should be the exclamation of the jaded novel-reader of the present day, who could really know a pleasure which a modern school-girl would ridicule as a childish illusion. And Happy novelist! will be added by the unfortunate manufacturers of pathos at the present day, who would be so thankful for a single tear as Richardson could be for a "pint."

About a quarter of Richardson's correspondence, not published till forty years after his death, is made up of the letters between himself and Lady Bradshaigh. They are perhaps most amusing as illustrations of the worthy man's character and of the position in which he stood towards his admiring readers. The whole book is, in a sense, silly enough; and yet it has an interest beyond the obvious one of affording us odd glimpses into a quiet domestic interior of the last century. That, indeed, is pleasant in its way. One of the volumes has for a frontispiece the well-known picture of the Pantiles (now barbarously called the "Parade") at Tunbridge Wells in 1745, with Pitt, Johnson, Garrick, Richardson, Miss Chadleigh, and poor old Whiston. Another picture gives the exterior of Richardson's house at North End, which still remains intact amidst the advancing brick and mortar, and is now familiar to admirers of a very different artistic school. And a third shows Richardson reading passages from *Sir Charles Grandison* to a little circle of admirers in wigs and stiff long-waisted dresses, including the admirable Mrs. Chapone. The illustrations are in perfect harmony with the quaint, old-fashioned correspondence, with its gentle copybook moralities, its sapient discussions of the ethics of marriage, love-making, and feminine deportment, its queer slipshod grammar, and the excellent Richardson's spasmodic attempts at playful badinage with his feminine disciples. No literary clique that ever existed could be more open to ridicule. There were of course admirable types of all the domestic virtues in the parties who gathered round the tea-table at the old printer's suburban retreat; but few people have appetites unsophisticated enough for his bread and butter and the twaddle which aided its consumption. Doubtless, however, as one of his adorers puts it, his guests knew "their own happiness too well to envy the gay inhabitants of Ranelagh's lofty dome or Vauxhall's rural scenes." The quiet circle regarded the fast or fashionable world outside with a mixture of curiosity, dread, and consciousness of moral superiority. The printer was very shy of obtruding himself on "persons of condition," and was honourably jealous of his independence. He was not ashamed of being a citizen in the old sense; shut out by Temple Bar from the precincts of Vanity Fair. His view of the Grub Street fraternity, who came nearer to him in social position, is indicated by his antipathy to Fielding. He repaid the jovial contempt of his rival by a dislike sharpened one must fear, by jealousy, though masked under moral professions. He becomes absolutely spiteful at the very mention of *Tom Jones*, and abuses Fielding even on occasion of his death. "I have not been able to read any more than the first volume of *Amelia*," he says; "poor Fielding! *I could not help telling his sister* that it was equally surprised at and concerned for his continued lowness. 'Had your brother,' said I, 'been born in a stable or been a runner at a sponging-house, we should have thought him a genius'"; as it is, what can be done but hold up our hands in holy horror? It is odd, we may say parenthetically, that Richardson illustrates the difference between Fielding and Miss Fielding by the same comparison about the clock and the works which Johnson used to distinguish Fielding from Richardson himself. Could Fielding have seen the correspondence of his rival, he would have felt himself repaid for these and other little stings in consideration of a rich harvest of those unconscious exhibitions of human weakness in which the great humourist delighted. Philip Skelton, for example, might have sat for Parson Adams. Like that worthy, he was as athletic as benevolent; he used to make his pastoral visits in a wild part of Ireland with a brace of pistols and a big dog, which in times of distress he ran into debt, and sold his library for the good of his people. He won some reputation by a vigorous attack upon contemporary infidelity; but the good man's estimate of the value of his own sermons was, like Adams's, somewhat excessive, and nearly produced a quarrel with Richardson, because the printer did not throw aside every other engagement to bring out with impossible rapidity two large volumes of discourses.

Richardson's relations with poor Mrs. Pilkington, the erring friend of Swift, would be equally in Fielding's vein. Richardson generously helped the poor woman in her distress, and it must be admitted that he had his reward. Perhaps none of his correspondents laid on flattery with a thicker brush. "You have monopolized all the Christian, all the social virtues and graces to yourself," is one of her passing remarks to the good man. In warmer moods she finds it necessary to plunge into verse:—

> To thee, within whose heaven illumined breast
> Resides each virtue which adorns the blest,
> 'Tis bold presumption to attune my lays;
> Seraphic notes should hymn sublimer praise.
> Angels enthroned in bliss with rapture see
> Their own divine perfection live in thee.
> Where hast thou learnt this excellence and grace?
> Why uncorrupt amidst a sinful race?

And so on; and when her own imagination flags, she quotes to the enthusiasm of the sprightly Colley Cibber, now verging upon eighty, and still capable of ranking with the best:—

In this manner [she says, after quoting some of his words] did the dear gentleman, I think I may almost say, rave; for I never saw passion higher wrought than his. When I told him she (Clarissa) must die, he said, "God damn him, if she should, he should no longer believe Providence, or eternal wisdom, or goodness governed the world, if merit, innocence, and beauty were to be so destroyed." . . . These [and more to the same purpose] were his strongly emphatical expressions.

Nobody will be surprised after this to hear that Richardson had to be very liberal, not only to poor Mrs. Pilkington, but to her disreputable daughter and her equally disreputable son; and that when he ordered a suit of clothes for the last young gentleman, who was in a state of destitute raggedness, the lad gave particular orders to the tailor to make them in the height of fashion. The race of florid petitioners is not yet extinct, nor the weakness which supports them.

We need not speak of other characters which pass across the little stage. One little history, contained in half-a-dozen letters, is very touching and graceful, and may suggest the brighter side of Richardson's character. Poor Mrs. Klopstock, wife of the poet, ventured to write in her pretty broken English to Richardson. Thanking him for *Clarissa*, she tells her own little love story in three or four pages, which are now more pathetic than *Clarissa* itself. She tells how she and her husband met and parted ("it was an strong hour the hour of his departure!"), and met again; till at last Klopstock avowed his love, and she "startled as for a wrong thing"; and how when she too avowed her love, her mother delayed the marriage for two years, but now, "knowing Klopstock, loves him as her lifely son, and thanks God that she has once persisted"; and how, for the last four years, they have all been as happy as possible; how her husband and his poetry are perfect; and how she still dotes upon him "as if he was my bridegroom." Another letter announces that their happiness is to be made complete by the birth of a child. Alas! we turn the page, and all the happiness has gone out. Poor Mrs. Klopstock died in childbed. The little episode is really beautiful amidst the flummery and the twaddle and the petty vanity which are the staple parts of the correspondence; and it makes us sensible, too, that, in spite of his foibles, there was something really attractive to good women in the worthy printer. In fact, however uncouth and overlaid with absurd conventionalities, he was amongst the tenderest and most sympathetic of confidents. In his family, though substantially kindly, his formality seems to have kept his children rather at a distance; but he had a strange power of moving the feminine heart to which, one may suppose, was pretty much the same in his as in other times, however queer the external costume. In one of her letters (in 1749) Lady Bradshaigh remarks upon the new word "sentimental," which had lately come into "vogue amongst the polite." "Everything clever and agreeable," she adds, "is comprehended in that word," and she had ventured to use it for the first time in reference to one of Richardson's letters. In fact, she could not have used a more appropriate expression. If Sterne (of whom Richardson thought as contemptuously as of Fielding) was the first English writer to give wide popularity to the word, Richardson had invented the thing. Rather, he was the first mouthpiece of a peculiar current of emotion which was then becoming conspicuous from causes to be determined by philosophical historians. In any case, his skill in giving it utterance gave him his singular influence, not merely in England, but upon French and German literature. The conditions under which it was acquired may be investigated in this curious correspondence; and a fuller criticism might throw some light upon the question how it came to pass that the half-educated, narrow-minded cockney printer came, in some sense, to apply the torch to the strange explosions of revolutionary passion which we find in Diderot or Rousseau.—*Saturday Review.*

* *Correspondence of Samuel Richardson, &c.* Edited by Mrs Barbauld. London: 1804.

THE LOTTERY.

(*The Globe.*)

From our present virtuous standpoint with respect to any form of public gambling, it is scarcely credible that it is not more 52 years ago since London was all in a turmoil over the last great State lottery. It is just 52 years ago to-day that a dense crowd assembled in Coopers' Hall, Basinghall-street, to witness the "death of the lottery" in England. An "epitaph" to its memory published at the time states that this, "the last of a long line, whose origin in England commenced in the year 1569, after a series of tedious complaints, expired on the 18th day of October, 1826. During a period of 257 years," continues this imaginary tombstone, "the family flourished under the powerful protection of the British Parliament, the Minister of the day continuing to give them support for the improvement of the revenue." After detailing the mischief occasioned by resorting to such methods of raising money, the epitaph concludes:—"Very great efforts were made by partisans and friends of the family to excite the public feeling in favour of the last of the race in vain; it continued to linger out the few remaining moments of its existence without attention or sympathy, and finally terminated its career unregretted by any virtuous mind."

This epitaph does not in some respects appear to be more truthful than the generality of such compositions. The last great speculation did undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention, as well it might. The lottery agents of one sort and another appear to have combined to get up a procession, the account of which reads almost like a description of a Lord Mayor's Show. "Three men in scarlet and gold liveries; six men bearing boards with inscriptions in blue and gold, 'All lotteries end on Tuesday next, six £30,000,' band of trumpeters, clarionets, horns, &c.," and a large purple silk banner carried by six men "representing the lottery wheel, drawn by two dappled grey horses tandem fashion, the fore horse ridden by a postilion in scarlet and gold with a black velvet cap, and a boy seated in the dickey behind the machine, turning the handle and setting the wheel in motion. A square lottery carriage, surmounted by a gilt, imperial crown, and a good deal more of the same kind of thing. By conducting this pageant through the London streets, by distributing handbills vilifying the Government that had decided to abolish lotteries, and by resorting to every art that could excite the cupidity of the foolish and speculative, those who had long been reaping a golden harvest from this venerable institution sought to get up a public feeling by way of a wind up. Their success was very indifferent when compared with the mad excitement that had been created in former days, and that the tide of public sentiment had decidedly turned against this mode of filling the Imperial Exchequer is pretty clearly shown by the fact that a great many tickets were left on the hands of the lottery-office keepers. Still, as might have been expected, the last chance of drawing a fortune out of a State wheel which, whenever a State lottery was at hand, used to go lumbering along from Somerset House to Easinghall-street, drawn by four horses and escorted by a dozen Horse Guards, offered a great temptation, and the crowd to witness the ceremony was immense. The avenues to Coopers' Hall were densely packed, and the hall was filled hours before the ceremony came off. Only one prize fell to the lot of anyone present, and he was a little man who, on hearing that he had dropped into a fortune of £30,000, quietly buttoned up his coat and made his way out with great composure. The drawing commenced shortly after five o'clock, and at twenty minutes after six had come to a final stop, a practice which it took the State nearly two centuries conclusively to discover was about as mischievous a method of raising public funds as the most malignant ingenuity could have devised.

The principle encouraged by these grand State speculations seems at one time to have permeated almost every branch and department of commercial enterprise. The lower strata of the speculating world of the time present a decidedly amusing subject of inquiry. After enumerating the various principal methods of getting money by lotteries and lottery tickets, an old newspaper cutting now before us says:—"Then come the ingenious set of lottery merchants, viz., lottery magazine proprietors, lottery taylors, lottery stay-makers, lottery glovers, lottery hatmakers, tea merchants, snuff and tobacco merchants, lottery handkerchiefs, lottery bakers, lottery barbers (where a man for being shaved and paying three pence may stand a chance of gaining £10), lottery shoeblacks, lottery eating houses—one in Westminster, Temple-bar, where, if you call for six-penny-worth of roast beef, you receive a note of hand, with a number, which, should it turn out fortunate, may entitle the eater of the beef to sixty guineas—lottery oysters, by which the fortunate may get five guineas for three-pennyworth of oysters. And to complete this curious catalogue, an old woman who keeps a sausage stall in one of the little alleys leading into Smithfield has writ up in chalk 'lottery sausages,' or five shillings to be gained for a farthing relish." Perhaps no more amusing illustrations of the extent to which the public mind had become familiarised with the lottery as an everyday factor in human affairs could be given than a story which also appears in a newspaper of about the same date. "A gentlewoman in Holborn," says the authority, "whose husband had presented her with a ticket, put up prayers in the church the day before drawing in the following manner—The prayers of the congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking!" The presentation of a lottery ticket was at one time a common mode of displaying generous goodwill. In a memoir of Charles Holland, a famous actor of his day, it is recorded that he received many letters of passionate admiration from a lady who fell in love with him from his appearance on the stage, and she accompanied one of her declarations of attachment by four lottery tickets as a present. These two stories are but specimens of numberless others with which the literature of the subject abounds.

The one legal remnant of the lottery in England—the drawings for Art Union prizes, specially sanctioned as a means of encouraging art—has undoubtedly been wisely retained. Whether at the time this exception was under consideration the possibility of extending it so as to comprise the highest class of literature was suggested, we are not at this moment aware. The practice of drawing lots for works which, in the ordinary way of purchase, few persons could secure, really did at one time do good service. It sounds strange to modern ears to hear a learned professor of botany "respectfully informing the nobility and gentry that, after a labour of twenty years, he has accomplished a series of botanical works which he hopes are honourable to the nation, and that the House of Commons and the Lords are so well satisfied with them from examination, that a lottery for the sale of the same has been unanimously granted." As the learned doctor points out, however, few could afford to give £10 for a book who would most cheerfully venture two guineas for the same. Indeed, it would seem that all the arguments that were successfully urged in favour of the lottery for pictures might with equal force be urged in favour of books, and now that we have fairly outlived the gambling stage of our existence as a nation it might be worth while to consider whether the lottery has not a rather wider sphere of usefulness than that now accorded to it with such very general approval.

A SAD STORY.—The poetic genius of the Celtic temperament has connected with the scenery of the Irish lakes many a romantic legend and melancholy tale. Upon Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays he still beholds the towers of an ancient city lying peacefully beneath the waters, whilst at Glendalough the warble of the skylark never cheers the shores of the gloomy lake where the fated Kathleen sleeps. Of a more terrible character are the legends with which the Lakes of Killarney are associated, where O'Donoghue may be seen riding his white horse in the vicinity of Muckross Abbey, or the Prince of Darkness himself be watched mixing a tumbler of Irish whisky and water, and drinking the same, without any regard to the Sunday Closing Bill, out of his own Punch Bowl. But not surpassed in its pathetic tragedy by any narrative in the whole store of Irish lake fiction and fancy is the sad event which occurred on Lough Erne a few days ago. A member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, more under the influence of the ever mischievous God of Love than impressed by the rules of the service, took to the altar of Hymen the colleen of his heart. Having thus entered into the holy state of matrimony without previously receiving the permission of his superiors, he was called on to resign. Some attempt was made to obtain a relaxation of the rules in his case, for he was a popular and efficient officer, but in vain. Not even at the instance of Cupid would the rigid laws of the police be waived. Poor Roe—this was the officer's name—should leave the force; such was the stern order. He prepared to start for Australia with his young wife, conceled by the possession of her love for any losses which the hardness of fate might inflict upon him. Happy in their brief honeymoon, he and his bride sailed up Lough Erne *en route* for Enniskilled to make final preparations for their departure from Ireland. Arrived at the landing-stage, Mrs. Roe proceeded to disembark, when, unhappily, in stepping from the steamer she fell into the water. With the quickness of lightning her husband plunged in to save her. Losing all presence of mind she, in her struggle for life, entwined her arms round him, and, before any assistance could be rendered, both sank to rise no more. The sad event has cast a gloom over the neighbourhood of Lough Erne, intensified by the peculiar and romantic circumstances of the case.—*Globe*, October 18.

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